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BOOK FOR READERS,  
WITH  
REGULATIONS.

COND EDITION, JULY, 1873.

BOSTON:  
VELL & CHURCHILL, CITY PRINTERS.  
122 WASHINGTON STREET.  
1873.





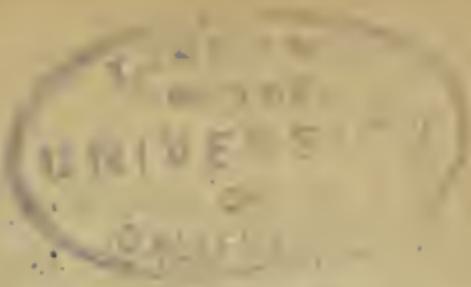
HANDBOOK FOR READERS,  
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# HANDBOOK FOR READERS.

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## REGULATIONS.

*Adopted Feb. 24th, 1869.*

*Amended June 14th, 1870, and May 27th, 1873.*

*Note.*—The words *Library* and *Reading Room* refer equally to the Branches and to the Central Library, unless a special qualification is given.

## DAYS, HOURS, ETC.

ARTICLE 1. The Library shall be open on all secular days throughout the year, except the five legal holidays; namely, Washington's Birthday, Fast Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day, and such other days as the Trustees may direct for the closing of the whole or any part of the Library,— provided always, that the President may direct the Library to be

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closed for a part or the whole of any one day, reporting the fact and his reasons for it in writing to the Trustees at their next meeting.

ART. 2. The *Reading Room for Periodicals* shall be kept open from nine o'clock in the morning until ten in the evening.

*Note.*—The hour for closing the *Branch Reading Rooms* is fixed in accordance with local demand.

On *Sundays* all the Reading Rooms are open from two to nine o'clock, P. M.

ART. 3. The *Lower Hall* of the Library shall be kept open for the delivery of books [i. e. for home use] from nine o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening; for the use of books within the building from nine o'clock in the morning to ten in the evening.

*Note.*—The hours for the Branches are the same as for the Lower Hall, except that the use of books in the building ceases with the closing of their respective Reading Rooms. Books are received in the Lower Hall at 8.30, but not delivered till 9 o'clock, A.M.

ART. 4. The *Bates Hall* shall be kept open from nine o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M., from October to March, inclusive, and until seven o'clock during the rest of the year; and the books belonging to that portion of the Library must in all cases be applied for and returned within those hours in the Bates Hall, except that any person who wishes for a book from the Bates Hall, to consult in the Reading Room for Periodicals, in the evening, can procure such book (unless it be one restricted to that Hall) on leaving a written request for the same with the attendant in either Hall during the same day. No book, so received, shall, for any reason whatever, be removed from the building by the person receiving it.

*Note.*—Bates Hall books will be delivered at the Branches, if the applicant's card and slip, properly filled in, are left at a Branch. Bates Hall Catalogues (*i. e.* those in volumes) are kept at the Branches. Boxes pass to and from the Central Library daily.

## PERIODICAL READING ROOMS.

ART. 5. All persons above the age of fourteen years, of respectable character, and of such orderly conduct and condition as not to interfere with the occupations and comfort of others, shall have free access to the *Reading Room for Periodicals*, during all the regular hours.

*Note.* — The Central Reading Room for Periodicals is provided with seats for one hundred readers. It has by far the best collection of American and Foreign Periodicals in the country, and is amply furnished with Dictionaries, Gazetteers, Cyclopædias, and other books of reference, which are free of access to all. The Reading Rooms of the Branches are on a less extended scale. When a Periodical is wanted, its name or box-number, together with the name and residence of the borrower, must be written on a slip of paper, — furnished for that purpose at the Desk, — and left with the attendant. [See ARTICLE X.] Every Periodical, received from the attendant, must be returned before the borrower leaves the Reading Room; and it must not be carried, without special permission of some officer of the Library, into any other part of the building. Every Periodical, when returned, will be carefully examined by the attendant, who is required to report immediately

any injury which it may have suffered. Incomplete volumes of Periodicals are not allowed to be taken from the building, unless for urgent reasons, stated in writing to the Trustees, and upon their permission being granted. Bound volumes of Periodicals in the Bates Hall do not circulate except by permission of the Superintendent or his representative. The books of reference at the Desk are to be consulted there, and returned to their proper places. It is not allowable to accumulate them on the tables. All conversation, all avoidable noise, and unbecoming conduct of every kind, are strictly prohibited. The attendant is required to check every irregularity of the kind, and, if necessary, to make report thereof. The attendant is not allowed to converse in this Room, except on Library business.

#### HOME USE OF BOOKS.

ART. 6. The following persons, when of orderly conduct and condition, shall be entitled to borrow books from the Library *for home use*, upon signing a promise to obey its Regulations.

*First.* All inhabitants of Boston above the age of sixteen years; all clergymen and teachers having regular [*i. e.* professional]

occupation in the city; all members of the Girls' High and Normal Schools, all Medal Scholars, and such others as shall have received Lawrence Prizes, or certificates of graduation, if resident in the city, and though under sixteen years of age; also the members of such other of the higher educational institutions in the city as the Trustees may from time to time permit. All such persons must have signed the application card, and given satisfactory reference to one citizen.

*Note.*—This registration takes place in the Lower Hall and at the Branches; and a card issued at either place is good for the Bates Hall, and at the same time for either the Lower Hall or one of the Branches. Registration in more than one of these places is forbidden. The cards issued at the Central Library are *yellow*; at the East Boston Branch, *pink*; at the South Boston Branch, *green*; and at the Roxbury Branch, *white*; to change the color of a card all books must first be returned at the Library from which they were taken; and the old card must be properly stamped, showing that the return has been made.

*Second.* Any other inhabitant of Boston depositing such sum for the volume asked for, if permitted to circulate (or for the set to which it may belong), as the Superintendent may require, for which a receipt will be given; which sum shall be repaid whenever the books and receipt are returned; after any fines incurred for injury to the book or its improper detention have been deducted.

*Note.*—Non-residents (when specially permitted, in consideration of the advancement of the public interests) may take books for home use, in accordance with the conditions imposed in each case by the Trustees. When the ordinary privileges are granted, a “Non-resident’s card” is given; if enlarged privileges are allowed, a “Special Privilege card” (blue) is given. Non-resident tax-payers of Boston are denied the privilege of taking books from the building by a vote of the City Council in 1862.

**ART. 7.** Any person visiting the Library for the purpose of literary or scientific investigations, may temporarily receive the benefit of the Reading Rooms, and the use

of the books within the Library building. Any person wishing to consult the *Patent Specifications* shall be permitted to do so at all reasonable hours, in the presence of an attendant.

*Note.* — See under the head of *Catalogues*.

ART. 8. All books belonging to the Library may, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be used in the building, and in such part of it as he may designate, — a discretion which he is required by the Trustees to exercise, especially in the case of minors, and in regard to books of great value or rarity; and all such examinations of costly or rare works must be made, if the Superintendent requires it, in the presence, and with the assistance, of an attendant connected with the Library.

*Note.* — The Librarians of the Branches exercise this discretion as far as applicable.

ART. 9. Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, and

other books needed for reference in the Library building ; books not easily to be replaced, in consequence of their rarity or value ; books expressly given for reference only ; the books deemed by the Trustees to be unsuited for general circulation ; also unbound periodicals, — shall be used only in the building ; provided, nevertheless, that, in order to allow the widest practicable use of the Library consistent with its greatest efficiency, a person desiring to borrow any book or periodical whatever (except such books as may have been given on condition that they should not be taken from the Library), and stating the reasons for it in writing to the Trustees, shall, if the reasons are deemed sufficient, be permitted to borrow it on proper conditions.

*Note.* — The following vote was passed by the Trustees, Dec. 6th, 1853, and remains in force : — “ Ordered, that books of a purely medical character shall be circulated only to persons professionally studying or practicing the healing art.”

## METHOD OF DRAWING BOOKS OUT.

ART. 10. Every person allowed the privilege of taking books from the Library will be furnished with a card setting forth his right, and bearing a record of his residence as given in his application. If this residence is changed, immediate notice must be given at the Library, and neglect to do so will subject the card-holder to risk of forfeiture of his card.

*Note.* — See note under ARTICLE 6.

In either *Hall*, slips for procuring books will be furnished the applicants, as they may require them. The applicant will write in the ruled spaces on these slips the shelf-numbers of the books desired, and copy plainly in the prescribed places on the slip the name and residence borne on the card in use ; and both the card and the slip will then be handed to the attendant. If the card is not presented on returning or renewing a book, it may

be detained in the Library at least one day, when next used in asking for a book. If a card be lost, it cannot be replaced till after fifteen days' notice of the loss has been given at the Library, which interval is necessary to stop its use in irresponsible hands.

In the *Bates Hall*, no person can procure a book by the use of another person's card (that person not being of his household or in his service), without a special order from the owner of the card.

In the *Reading Room for Periodicals*, whenever a periodical is taken from the Desk, its number, together with the name and residence of the borrower, must be written on a slip of paper (to be furnished for the purpose), and left with the attendant.

#### RESTRICTED BOOKS, ETC.

ART. 11. No person shall have, in home use, more than one volume, from each

Hall, at a time, or more than two volumes at a time from both; and no book shall be retained by the person borrowing it more than fourteen days, at or before the end of which time it may be renewed, but after fourteen days it cannot be renewed.

*Note.* — Applicable to the Branches with the qualification given in note to ARTICLE 6.

Where one or more cards have been issued to the same household, it is not permitted to transfer a book to another of that household, for the purpose of retaining a book beyond the period of one month in their joint use; and at the end of this month, the book must remain in the Library one week before it can be drawn again by any member of said household.

Books marked with *one* star can circulate only by the written permission of the Superintendent. Those marked with *two* stars have been given and accepted upon condition that they should be used only in the

Library, and can under no circumstances be allowed to leave the building. Those bearing *three* stars shall not be used either within or without the building unless by the written permission of the President, or of two members of the Board of Trustees. [See ARTICLE 9.]

*Note.*— Stars are prefixed in the Catalogue [in volumes] to the title only which has the imprint, and not to cross-references.

Books which have *one* star attached to them are of several kinds. 1. Those not easily replaced. 2. Those belonging to long sets, which if broken, lose much of their value, and which it is often difficult to complete again. 3. Those which from their nature are books of reference, and fitted to serve a greater number in the building than when in circulation. 4. Those in the Bates Hall which are duplicates of books in the Lower Hall, where they freely circulate, and where sufficient copies will be kept to meet the demand, and which are put in the Bates Hall for purposes of reference only.

Under circumstances requiring it, judged of in each case both as regards the book wanted and the applicant's needs, applications for taking such one-starred books will be granted, if filled out in the blanks provided.

All these books can be *used in the various halls* without such application, and *readers will bear in mind that of-*

*tentimes they had better subject themselves to the inconvenience of consulting them in the building (and Bates Hall books will be retained for evening use in the Lower Hall, if word is given at the Desk) than that the complete efficiency of the Library should be hazarded by taking them away. The Librarians of the Branches will act for the Superintendent in regard to books with one star in the Branches.*

#### FINES.

ART. 12. To protect the Library against loss, and to secure to all a just and equitable share in its benefits, any person detaining a volume longer than the regulations permit, shall be fined two cents for each day of detention; and no remission of any fine shall be made except by the Superintendent.

*Note.*—The day on which a book is taken out is not counted in reckoning the time, under the rules, during which a book may be detained; but Sundays are always counted, and holidays, and other days on which the Library may be closed, are also reckoned, except when such holiday, etc., happens to be one on which the count ends, and then the count shall end at the close of the first day thereafter on which the Library may be open.

EXAMPLE. A book is taken out on Monday, Feb. 1st.

If returned on Monday, Feb. 15th, no fine is incurred; if not returned on that day, a mail-notice is sent on the 16th, and a fine of two cents is incurred for that day, and every day afterwards until the book is returned. If for any reason the Library happens to be closed on the 15th, the borrower may have the 16th, or the first day subsequent on which the Library may be open, to return the book; and the mail-notice will not be sent till the 17th, or *second* open day, and on this day the fine begins to be incurred.

If the book is not returned by Monday, the 22d,—being one week after the sending of the mail notice,—a messenger notice is sent on the 23d, and a penalty of twenty cents is demanded, whether the book is returned early or late on that day, or any subsequent day; in addition to the two cents per day accruing constantly from the date of the mail-notice.

If the Library is closed on the 22d, the borrower has the 23d, or the first open day thereafter, to return the book, and the messenger notice is sent and the penalty incurred on the *second* open day.

If the mail-notice is not sent till the 17th, or some subsequent day, the messenger notice will not be sent till the 8th day thereafter.

In the *Lower Hall* the fine must be paid at the Clerk's Desk and the card stamped before books will be delivered upon it. In the *Bates Hall* and at the *Branches* the fine is to be paid at the Delivery Desk; and the Librarians of the Branches will report to the Superintendent cases for remission of fines.

ART. 13. Any book detained one week beyond the time limited by these regulations shall be sent for, and the additional penalty of twenty cents shall be collected, from every delinquent, after the detention of a book more than three weeks, and after due notice thereof has been given; and no book shall be lent to any person who has fines and penalties remaining unsettled beyond such time as may be publicly fixed.

#### BOOKS NOT TO BE LENT.

ART. 14. No person who has borrowed a book from the Library shall lend it to any one not a member of the same household.

#### INJURIES TO BOOKS.

ART. 15. All injuries to books beyond a reasonable wear, and all losses, shall be made good, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, by the persons liable; every book detained above three months being held to be lost.

*Note.*—The following Act was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, February 26, 1872:—An Act for the Preservation of Books and other Property belonging to Public Libraries.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:—*

Whoever wilfully and maliciously or wantonly and without cause writes upon, injures, defaces, tears or destroys any book, plate, picture, engraving, or statue, belonging to any law, town, city, or other public library, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding six months, for every such offence.

Approved, Feb. 26, 1872.

#### CALLING IN OF BOOKS.

ART. 16. All books must be returned to the Library at such times as may be required by the Trustees, under penalty of a fine of one dollar for each volume detained; but seasonable notice of the time of returning them shall be given in the newspapers of the city.

*Note.*—It is not customary to close the Library for any periodical examination, as that process goes on now without any intermission of the circulation. The closing can only be extraordinary.

## BOOKS NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE SHELVES.

ART. 17. No books shall be taken from the shelves in any part of the Library by any person not employed in the service of the Library except such books as are deposited in the public rooms for reference.

## CONVERSATION, ETC.

ART. 18. All conversation and conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the Reading Room for Periodicals, or of the Reading Room in the Bates Hall, are strictly prohibited.

## ABUSES, ETC.

ART. 19. Any person abusing the privileges of the Library by unbecoming conduct, or by the violation of any of the regulations, by intentional defacement of a book by writing in it, or in any other way, shall be reported to the Trustees as soon as may

be, and by them excluded from the Library for a time, or permanently, according to the nature and degree of the delinquency or default; but, in case of any gross offence, the Superintendent or his representative shall act summarily in the matter, and cause the offender to be at once excluded from the building, reporting the case to the Trustees, as soon as possible, in writing, for their final decision.

## CATALOGUES.

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Copies of the various Catalogues are always accessible on the tables of the Bates Hall, at the Clerk's Desk in the Lower Delivery Hall, and at the Branches.

## BULLETINS.

A fresh *printed list of accessions* is posted almost daily in each Library. That for the Bates Hall shows all the books added to the Central Library. Those for the Lower Hall and for the Branches show only the books added to those departments. Broadside sheets of printed titles, about one hundred to a sheet, are also posted, as fast as ready, near the Catalogue Clerk, who prepares the cards for the Card Catalogues.

Bates Hall books, whose titles have not yet been printed in the strips on the Bulletin board, are put in a glass case at the Desk, where their titles and shelf-numbers can be seen. They are removed from this case as fast as their titles are printed.

The *printed quarterly Bulletins* contain a selection of all the more important accessions, with other matters deemed of interest to the readers. For sale (excepting such as are out of print) at 2 cents each. Books with numbers below 2110 are in the Lower Hall, and above 2110 are in the Bates Hall. Those with E. B. prefixed to the number are in the East Boston Branch; with S. B. are in the South Boston Branch; with ROX. are in the Roxbury Branch.

The *Consolidated Bulletin* (kept at the Bates Hall Desk) combines in one alphabet the titles contained in the Bulletins which have been issued since October, 1867, and shows the more important books added to both Halls of the Central Library since August 31st of that year. It has no entries under subjects.

## BATES HALL.

I. The INDEX of 1861. (Includes the Bowditch books which cannot be taken from the building.) Royal octavo, 902 pages. *Out of print.*

II. The SUPPLEMENT of 1866. (Includes the Parker Library.) Royal octavo, 718 pages. *For sale at \$2.00.*

III. The CATALOGUE OF THE PRINCE LIBRARY. (Books and manuscripts on early New England history, and a general theological library, formed by the Rev. Thomas Prince of Boston in the first half of the last century. It numbers about 2,000 volumes as bound. A history of the collection forms an introduction. The books cannot be taken from the building.) Royal octavo, 160 pages. *For sale at \$1.00.*

IV. The CATALOGUE OF THE TICKNOR LIBRARY. (Formed by George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish Literature, and by him bequeathed to the Library. It embraces

about 4,000 volumes in and relating to the Spanish and Portuguese languages and literatures. *In preparation.*) The shelf-lists in the mean time can be consulted to ascertain its contents by classifications. A subsidiary slip catalogue gives brief titles under the names of authors. The titles as fast as treated are embodied in the Public and Official Card Catalogues, and also in a Special Card Catalogue.

**V. PUBLIC CARD CATALOGUE.** The printed cards, together with the smaller ones in *manuscript* in the same drawers, show the books added to the Bates Hall since the issue of the Supplement in 1866. Those in print show *also* the books added to the Lower Hall since October 1, 1871, and contain all needful cross-references, under subjects, etc. ; the smaller cards in *manuscript* do *not* contain such cross-references, but only main entries, under authors, etc. It is the intention, however, to print the titles of these

Manuscript Cards and embody them with the larger cards with the necessary cross-references, as rapidly as possible. The titles from the printed Catalogue of the Prince Library have been inserted among the printed cards in their proper alphabetical places; and in due time it is hoped to embody with them, in the same way, the printed titles from the Bates Hall Index and Supplement, from Vol. 1 of the Bulletins, and from the Lower Hall Class Lists, so that the public shall have access in one alphabet to a catalogue of all the Books in the Central Library. Until this is done, the visitor will have to search in various printed alphabets in book form, and in the manuscript part as well as in the printed part of this card catalogue. *The cards in these drawers are on no pretence to be taken from beneath the wires.*

VI. THE OFFICIAL CARD CATALOGUE, which can be consulted, in cases of need,

upon application, supplements the printed Indexes, and furnishes full cross-references to that part of the Public Card Catalogue which is at present in manuscript.

*Note.*—A limited number of copies of the INDEX and SUPPLEMENT circulate like other books.

As the books on the shelves are classed according to subjects, the *shelf-lists* will frequently afford the readiest means of ascertaining the extent of the Library's general collection in any given department, and these can be consulted on application.

 The *Lower Hall Class Lists* must always be examined before deciding that a book does not belong to the Library, since that department contains many books not strictly popular. These Lists can be consulted on the tables of the Bates Hall, as well as in the Lower Delivery Room, where they are for sale.

## LOWER HALL.

I. FICTION AND JUVENILES. — *5th edition*, August, 1871, 76 pages. Price 15 cents.

II. ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PROFESSIONS. *2d edition*, September, 1871, 71 pages. Price 10 cents.

III. HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS. *2d edition*, July, 1873. (Contains notes to assist readers.)

IV. FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN BOOKS. *1st edition*, September, 1869, 45 pages. Price 2 cents.

V. POETRY, DRAMA, COLLECTIONS AND MISCELLANIES. *1st edition*, July, 1870, 128 pages. Price 20 cents.

VI. A CARD CATALOGUE, containing only the *titles* of works (not anonymous) in the English language which have been added to the Lower Library since the issue of the various Class Lists, has been placed at the Clerk's Desk in the Distributing Hall. In the printed Bulletins, such works are

entered only under the names of their authors. These printed entries have been cut out of the various Bulletins, and inserted in alphabetical order in a book, which is in the custody of the Clerk, and which can be consulted on application to him. This **CONSOLIDATED BULLETIN**, therefore, and the Card Catalogue, taken together, show all the additions, both under author and title, which have been made to the Lower Library since the publication of the several Class Lists.

**OBSERVE.** Many books properly belonging to the classes of the preceding Lists will be found in No. V, because they form one of a series or collection.

The old **Index** to the Lower Hall Library, in a single alphabet, published in 1858, can be referred to for fuller titles than the Class Lists give; and if a book is twelve years old, or more, it can often be more easily found by means of this Catalogue.

## BRANCHES.

Finding Lists of the books in the Branch Libraries have been printed separately, and are for sale at the Branches.

## CENTRAL PERIODICAL READING-ROOM.

A second edition of a List of Periodicals currently received (nearly 800 in number, of which about one-half are kept in the Reading-room), issued in April, 1873, is for sale at 5 cents.

The numbers of the periodicals, when removed from the Reading-room boxes, are kept assorted, and bound by volumes as completed, and assigned to the shelves. (*See ARTICLES 2 and 5 of the REGULATIONS.*)

## ENGRAVINGS.

A List of the Portraits in the Tosti Engravings is for sale at 5 cents.

Bulletins 13 and 15 contain a list of that portion of the Tosti collection of engravings which is in bound volumes, embracing

nearly 5,100 prints; and Bulletin 21 contains a list of the framed prints, not portraits, in the Bates Hall. A Supplemental List, May, 1873 (price 5 cents), completes the Catalogue of the collection. These lists have been bound in a separate volume.

*Note.* — The Tosti Engravings, kept in volumes, are shown Mondays and Saturdays in the Bates Hall, except during the dinner hour of the Curator, who on other days is in charge of the Cabinet and Pamphlet Rooms.

#### PAMPHLETS.

Special efforts are constantly making to increase the collection of pamphlets, and appeals are made to the friends of the Library for gifts of such publications. They are bound and catalogued as rapidly as possible, and are to be sought for in the Catalogues in the same way as books.

Those not yet bound or catalogued are kept assorted, and the Curator of the Pamphlets can be consulted concerning them. Duplicates not needed are in like manner arranged for exchanges.

## NEWSPAPERS.

The Newspaper Room is in the basement, but the collection appears in the Bates Hall Catalogues, both under "Periodicals" and under the names of the publications. Current newspapers are not taken; but some of the principal newspapers are added as the volumes are completed.

## MAPS.

These are also to be searched for in the Bates Hall Catalogues under the subject or compiler.

## PATENTS.

The Patent Specifications and Drawings of the United States, Great Britain and France are kept in the Bates Hall under the charge of a Custodian, and can be examined on application at the desk. [See ARTICLE 7.] The American volumes are received monthly, but are about four months behind date. The British volumes are re-

ceived about once a year. For recent British patents, "The Engineer," a weekly London journal, which is received regularly in the Periodical Reading Room of the Library, should be consulted. It contains a "Patent Journal, condensed from the Journal of the Commissioners of Patents," and gives abstracts of specifications. These volumes cannot be taken from the building. A useful book is "Patent Laws and practice of obtaining letters patent for inventions in the United States and foreign countries, including Copyright and Trade-mark Laws. By Prof. Charles Sidney Whitman," WASHINGTON, 1871. [5667.50.] See also a list of works on Patents and Patent Laws appended to Bulletin No. 25, a copy of which may be seen in the Patent Room.

#### MANUSCRIPTS.

The Library is not yet rich in such collections. The Bowditch mathematical MSS.

appear in the index of the Bates Hall. The Prince MSS. are analyzed in the third part of the Prince Catalogue. The Ticknor MSS. will be found in the Printed Card Catalogue. These volumes cannot be taken from the building. The original parole of Burgoyne and his army is one of the most interesting of the Library's manuscripts.

#### DUPLICATES.

A room in the basement is devoted to storing duplicates held for exchange. They are not catalogued but are arranged by classes.

#### THE CATALOGUE SYSTEM.

The so-called Dictionary System, upon which all the Catalogues of the Boston Public Library are made, is thought to be more simple than any other.

There are three things, one of which a person wanting a book must know, and the Dictionary System guides the average

reader more readily than any other, as he always looks in the proper alphabetical place for the entry he is in search of. These three things are as follows:—

I. *The title.* If this is not clearly indicative of the subject of the work (if it is, the subject should be looked for rather than the title), search for it under the first word not an article or a preposition, or under the chief word of the title.

II. *The author.* Find this in its proper alphabetical place. If the name is a pseudonym, there will be a reference from it to the real name. When the *initials* of the author's names only appear, the last initial is put first. Look also under the names of *editors* of *collections*. All editions of the Bible and its parts are entered under the word “Bible.” Societies, Governments, Departments, etc., are considered as the authors of works published by them; and such publications will generally be found

under the names of such bodies. In the earlier Catalogues of the Library, however, Societies, etc., were usually entered under the names of the places where they are established. In the *headings* of the titles, the names of authors are given in their *vernacular form*. French surnames preceded by *Le*, *La*, or *L*, are entered under *L*; by *Du* or *Des*, under *D*; by *de* or *d'*, under the initial letter of the name following this prefix. In English names, the prefix is treated as a component part of the surname; as in *De Quincey*, *Van Ness*. In all other languages, surnames are entered under the letter which begins the name that follows the prefix. *Compound* surnames are, in most cases, entered under the first part of the name. *British noblemen* and *ecclesiastical dignitaries* are entered under their family names with cross-references from their titular appellations. All other noblemen are usually catalogued under their titles.

Initials inclosed within marks of parenthesis stand for Christian names which are not usually retained by the persons to whom they properly belong; as About, E. (F. V.) In the headings of titles, the German diphthongs, ä, ö, ü, are written a e, o e, u e; Goethe occurs, for example, in alphabetical order, before Goldsmith, instead of after it. An italicized name within marks of parenthesis following the name of an author is the pseudonymn of such author; as Agassiz, E. C. (*Actaea*). Brackets, within titles, inclose words added, or changed in form.

III. *The subject.* Find this under the *most specific head*, and consult other heads referred to there; but observe that these references are not to more general subjects, inasmuch as it is left to the intelligence of the user, to look for matter pertaining to the *horse*, for example, under such general heads as Natural History, Animals, Quadrupeds, and Mammals, books on which

general topics have, almost as a matter of course, chapters or sections on particular animals. Again, books on the same subject will sometimes be found under different heads, where the terms are synonymous, or nearly so, as, for instance, Coins and Numismatics, but in such cases cross-references from one to the other will always assist the searcher. Indeed, a multiplication of cross-references is a fundamental idea of the Dictionary System. This necessitates, of course, the disadvantage of turning from one part of the catalogue to another, but there is, on the other hand, a great advantage in the certainty of getting a clew somewhere, — a thing often impossible in a classified catalogue, except to such as have made its system a study.

#### ASSISTANCE TO READERS

will be afforded by officers and attendants of the Library in the examination of the

Catalogues, to such an extent as other duties may permit; but it should be remembered that all in the Library have special duties, and no considerable portion of their time should be held at the exclusive disposal of any individual reader; and it is enjoined upon all visitors not to occupy the attendants' time with conversation of any other kind.

#### HOW TO GET A BOOK.

Having found the number attached to the book you want, take a slip furnished at the Desk, and copy in the prescribed places the name and residence on your card.

Find in the Catalogue the numbers attached to the book you want. Put the number before the dot (.) in the column on the slip headed *Shelf*, and that after the dot (.) in the column headed *No.*; and, if the book is in more than one volume, designate the one wanted in the column headed *Vol.*

Then hand the slip to the attendant at the desk, *together with your card*, which will be returned to you with the book.

In the *Lower Hall*, the slips will be found at the Clerk's Desk, opposite the Indicator. It is advisable to insert the numbers of several books, *to increase the chance of finding one of them in*. In this Hall, hand in the slip and card at the Receiving Counter, and watch for the calling of your name at the Delivery Counter, where the book will be given to you, with the card. If no book is given with the card, it means that all the books designated on the slip are out. Then hand in a new slip, with other numbers, with the card again, at the Receiving Counter.

If you return a book with your card but without a slip for another book, the card will be given out at the Delivery Counter, not at the place it was put in.

If you wish to *renew* a book, mention

that fact to the attendant at the Desk,—in the Lower Hall, to the attendant at the Receiving Counter,—handing in at the same time a new slip properly filled out with the name and residence on your card, and the number of the book to be renewed.

The Libraries of the Branches are in character mainly a counterpart of the Lower Hall Library; and the foregoing directions are in most respects applicable to the use of them.

In the Bates Hall, if you do not find a book in, you can have word sent to you when it is returned to the shelf by writing your name, address, the title and number of the book on a slate, which will be furnished at the Desk. In such case the book is not, however, retained for you if another applies for it before you do.

#### BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Whenever a book wanted by any person using the Library does not belong to it,

such person is particularly requested to enter the title of the book on a slip furnished for the purpose, to which the person's name and residence must be added. It must be remembered that the right book may fail to come, if the application is not legibly filled in, and correctly, as regards title, author, etc. ; and, furthermore, that there may be delays in ordering, if obscure penmanship or insufficient or erroneous data render the labor of verification fruitless or uncertain.

The book will be procured as soon as possible, unless there is some special reason for not purchasing it; and, on its arrival, it will be retained in the Library three days, subject to the order of the person asking for it, to whom due notice to that effect will be sent by mail. *It is not intended, however, to allow applicants to secure the first reading of popular books by recommending them before publication; as such books are purchased irrespective of all recommendations.*

If the book recommended is a foreign book (even though it may have an American title-page) it is for the interest of the Library to avoid the payment of duties and to gain an increased discount by purchasing through its agents in the principal European book centres, and six or eight weeks, and in some cases a longer time, must elapse before the applicant can be notified of its arrival. Additional delays take place when the book needs to be bound before it is sent to the Library by its agents, or when recommendations are received just after the despatch of orders, particularly as regards foreign books.

When the book recommended is out of print (and books still standing in current catalogues are often so) no positive assurance of its speedy procurement can be given. When applicants desire that a *duplicate* should be added, they will say so; but judgment of the necessity must be based

upon the Library's records of circulation. *Bates Hall books are not duplicated*; but other copies or copies of cheaper editions are sometimes put in the popular departments.

If books are recommended by those not holding cards, no claim for special use can be established, even if they are bought on such recommendation.

American orders are despatched almost daily; English, French and German only weekly or fortnightly, and those to Italy only once a year.

#### THE INDICATOR, IN THE LOWER HALL.

The object of the "Indicator" is to show to a borrower, at a glance, without the necessity of reference to an attendant of the Library, whether any book sought is, at the moment, on the shelf or lent out, and therefore to render it unnecessary to send in a card indicating books which cannot be procured.

Observe that the "Indicator," as at pres-

ent constructed, applies only to alcoves 4, 7, 14 and 17, which embrace works of English prose fiction (including Juvenile Fiction).

Some works of this description occur in other alcoves, particularly in the 8th and 18th, where are placed collections, such as Bohn's "Libraries," Harper's "Family Library," Constable's "Miscellany," and the like. Their numbers are therefore not on the "Indicator," but their titles are given in the Class List for Fiction, as well as in that which contains collected works; and they may be obtained, if in the Library at the time of application, by simply writing on the slips provided for the purpose the proper shelf-numbers, and handing the slips, together with the applicant's card, to the receiving attendant in the Delivery Room, as is done in the case of all works not fictitious.

The *shelf-number* is to be found at the end of each row of pins. The number denoting the *order* of the book upon the shelf is placed upon each end of every pin.

The pins are reversible. On one end of each pin, the number is printed in BLACK ON WHITE ground. When the book is ON THE SHELF, this end of the pin is always turned outwards.

On the other end of the pin the number of the book is printed in WHITE ON BLACK ground. When the book is OUT, this end of the pin is always turned outwards.

If the work is in two or more volumes, the volumes following the first are indicated thus: V. 2, V. 3, etc., on the end of the next pins in order.

 Please erase from your slip, before delivering it to the attendant, any numbers of books in the alcoves indicated not to be on the shelves, or mark distinctly, by a cross against its number, the book found to be in.

#### INDICATOR FINDING LIST.

A manuscript List of the numbers represented on the Indicator, and of the titles

of the books corresponding to these numbers, has been prepared as subsidiary to the Class List for Fiction, and will be found at the Clerk's Desk.

As the pins of the Indicator always have the ends bearing *black figures* on a *white ground* turned *outwards* when the books are on the shelf, this List will furnish the means of readily ascertaining what books are at any time in the alcoves represented by the Indicator. This information cannot easily be derived from the Class List, which is arranged alphabetically under authors and titles, and not numerically according to the books on the shelves. Hence, to learn whether a given work of fiction is on the shelf, find its title and numbers in the Class List, and then consult the Indicator. But to learn the title of a book answering to any number on the Indicator, consult only the Indicator Finding List.

# BOOKS ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

## HOW TO FIND THEM, ETC.

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*Note.* — The figures in [ ] are the shelf-numbers of the books referred to in the catalogues of this Library.

### I. GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

These notes are not intended for the professed student, but for the general reader. The books to be mentioned are but an insignificant proportion of the twenty thousand volumes which may be said to constitute a thoroughly appointed bibliographical collection.

An examination of the Library's catalogues, both under authors and subjects, will often perplex the user through the multitude of titles, leaving him at a loss to

determine the best book for his purpose. Proper bibliographies have usually some signs of discrimination placed against titles, with more or less qualification in the way of notes; but such addenda are not commonly held to be practicable in mere catalogues, and the presence or absence of such helps makes a chief distinction between the two.

To use a library satisfactorily, therefore, it is necessary to have some, if not a large knowledge of these bibliographical helps.

The most accessible books for the ordinary reader are, —

1. ALONZO POTTER. *Hand-book for Students and Readers.* [820.60.]
2. J. PYCROFT. *Course of English Reading.* Edited by J. A. Spencer. [405.19 and 20.]
3. NOAH PORTER. *Books and Reading.* [404.17; 405.2; 2207.4 and 5; 2477.7; B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk; Rox. Desk.]
4. CHARLES H. MOORE. *What to Read, and How to Read.* [406.24; 2207.2 and 3; B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk; Rox. Desk.]
5. GEORGE P. PUTNAM and FREDERIC B. PERKINS.

The Best Reading. [1398.5; 6125.7, 8; B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk; Rox. Desk.]

6. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Suggestions on foundation, etc., with selected list of books. [6129.5.]

These books are all American except No. 2; but No. 5 is on the whole the most satisfactory. They indicate choices in the commoner kinds of books. Numbers 1, 2, and 3 prescribe courses of reading; and so does No. 5 in a subsidiary way. Nos. 2 and 3 are valuable as to modes of reading. The selection of books in No. 1 is somewhat obsolete; and in No. 6 it is meagre.

Within the range of history (in a broad sense), biography and travels, the notes which are appended to the subject references in the new Lower Hall Class List of that scope, are intended to aid the reader in the same way.

A very excellent selection for working purposes of over twenty thousand volumes of the best books in every department of learning is the "List of Books of Reference in the Reading Room of the British Museum," second edition, revised, 1871 [6144.2]. It has a useful index of subjects.

It is often a prompt and satisfactory way of discovering the best books on particular persons or subjects, to consult the articles on such heads in various general or special Cyclopædias.

Particularly, as regards BIOGRAPHY, there is appended to L. B. Phillips's "Dictionary of Biographical Reference" [6242.4] a very good list of Biographical Dictionaries, arranged under heads of 1st, general; 2d, those devoted to particular countries; and 3d, those devoted to particular classes of persons; while in connection with each name in the body of this Dictionary there are brief indications of fuller sources of information. E. M. Oettinger's "Bibliographie Biographique," Brussels, 1854, [2140,11], can also be consulted to find a copious list of persons whose lives have been written, often by numerous authors; and also lists of general, national and special biographical collections. For Amer-

ican and British writers, consult Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors" [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk]. Other authorities will occasionally be indicated in works of lesser scope, like Chambers's "Cyclopædia of English Literature" [392.1; 2551.2; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk], Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature" [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk], and the literary histories of Hallam [402.4; 2193.1], Craik, and others. The best guides to the writers in foreign languages will be found in the Bates Hall Catalogues, under the heads, GERMANY; *Literature*; FRENCH LITERATURE; etc.

But the proper biographical dictionaries will often answer every purpose, and more especially regarding persons who are not writers. In Thomas's excellent "Dictionary of Biography and Mythology" [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk], frequent references to works and re-

view articles are given in notes; and the same kind of help, to a less extent, will be gained from Hole and Wheeler's "Brief Biographical Dictionary" [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk]. In American biography there is Allen [2345.5; 2346.1], and a recent work by F. S. Drake [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk], which is the best index to living Americans. A small work, called "Men of the Times" [B. H. Desk], issued at intervals of two or three years, is an English guide to living subjects of biography; but it is of little value, excepting sometimes as regards Britons. Martin's "Dictionary of Contemporary Biography" [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk] may also be mentioned. For American Clergymen there is Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit" [2346.4].

The French work of Vapereau, "Dictionnaire des Contemporains" [2242.1], surpasses all books of this kind. And as regards

the more general biographical dictionaries, the best in English, like the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography" [B. H. Desk], the Biographical Department of the English Cyclopædia [B. H. Desk], and that by Rose [R. R. Desk], are inferior to Michaud's "Biographie Universelle" [2243.1; 4134.1.] and to Hoefer's "Nouvelle Biographie Générale" [2242.6], which last is particularly rich in references to sources. Volume IX of the Catalogue of the National library at Paris [6161.1] is devoted to the biographies of Frenchmen.

Similar methods of research will serve in other subjects than biography.

The principal general encyclopædias to be consulted are

Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, and its annual supplements. [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk.]

Chambers's Encyclopædia. [B. A. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk.]

English Cyclopædia, based on the old Penny Cyclopædia, divided into four grand divisions. [B. H. Desk.]

Encyclopædia Britannica. [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk.]

Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 1845. [A. 175.1.] *Some-what antiquated.*

Larousse's Grand Dictionnaire 'Universel du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, as far as completed. [4690.11.]

Brockhaus's "Conversations-Lexikon." [A. 137.1.]

Pierer's Universal-Lexikon. [A. 142.2.]

See Bates Hall Catalogues under "Cyclopædia" and "Encyclopædia," for others.

Reviews and other periodicals contain much useful material; and Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature" [B. H. Desk] is a convenient key to many of them published before 1852. See also Low's "Index to Current Literature," 1860, 61 [6150.4].

A table showing the principal periodicals that have general or comprehensive *indexes*, covering a number of years, and also the shelf-numbers of the copies in this Library, is given in the last edition of "Periodicals Currently Received," at the Library.

On obscure and mooted points, it will always be well to refer to the indexes of "Notes and Queries" [3159.1] and of "L'Intermédiaire des chercheurs," [5402.1].

Many matters in all departments of knowledge are treated of in the public documents of the United States, and in the British Blue Books, and a full index to them will be found in the Bates Hall Catalogues, under the headings "United States," and "Great Britain." See also Index to Executive Documents and reports of the House of Representatives 1831-39 [C. 159.11]; McPherson's Indexes to "Executive Documents of the House of Representatives," 1839-69 [C. 251.1]; Index to Documents of the House of Representatives, 18th-21st Congress [C. 159.10], and to "Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives," 1839-69 [C. 251.2].

Catalogues of other libraries will also be of use; and those that are made on some

systematic division of knowledge will be of assistance as supplementing the "dictionary" plan of the catalogues of this Library, as, for instance, the "Subject Catalogue" of the Library of Congress [6130.8], which is arranged by classes and their sub-divisions. See the new catalogue (now in press) of the Boston Athenæum, particularly under the head of Bibliography. The whole subject of classed catalogues is not without difficulties, as may be apprehended, when it is known that more than one hundred and fourteen different systems have been proposed for classifying all knowledge.

The extent of the science of Bibliography will appear to the general reader from that thorough specimen of German erudition, the "Bibliotheca Bibliographica" [2127.26], which the librarian of the Royal Library at Dresden, Dr. Julius Petzholdt, issued in 1866. It contains titles of bibliographical works in all languages, under the several

heads of, 1st, General Literature; 2d, Anonymous and Pseudonymous Books; 3d, Incunabula, or early printed books; 4th, Works Prohibited by Censors; 5th, Works on or by Particular Persons; 6th, Collections of Engraved Portraits; 7th, National Literatures; 8th, Classed Literatures.

Similar but far less extensive lists are given in R. A. Guild's "Librarian's Manual," New York, 1858. [2122.15.]

Thomas Nichols's "Handbook for Readers at the British Museum," London, 1866, [6125.3], contains (pp. 71-81) a classed list of special bibliographies on different subjects.

## II. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The most useful is Brunet's "Manuel du Libraire," Bruxelles, 1838-45 [4535.2], and Paris, 1860-5 [2142.4], which is both alphabetical by authors and classified by subjects. A German work, based on an early

edition of Brunet, is known in English as Ebert's "General Bibliographical Dictionary," Oxford, 1837. [2140.2.] Another, more copious than Brunet, and like that written in French, is J. G. T. Graesse's "Tresor de Livres Rares et Precieux" [2150.3], which has not, however, any arrangement by subjects.

### III. NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

*A Selection only. Consult also the literary histories given, under the names of Countries, in the Bates Hall Catalogues.*

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**AMERICA.**—Of books *relating to America*, there are the bibliographies of Ternaux-Compans, down to 1700 [2152.11]; Obadiah Rich [2152.4-6]; Henry Stevens [2152.28; 4412.11 and 12; 4462.13; 6152.9 and 10]; and Harrisson, 1492 to 1551 [2150.21; 6152.2], and New France 1545-1700 [6158.14]. J. Sabin, of New York, is now issuing a very extensive "Dictionary of Books relating to America" [2159.2]. Tuckerman's "America and her Commentators" [2368.7] gives an account of the different works by travellers in America.

Of books *published in America*, previously to this century, there is no adequate record. Trübner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature" [2152.12 and 13] covers a little more than the first half of this century, and contains a classified list. See also Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record [6141.19].

Since 1820, there is a record of American publications in Roorbach's "Bibliotheca Americana" [2152.1-3], coming down through 1860; and it has been continued by Kelly in his "American Catalogue" [2152.22], and by Leypoldt in the "Annual Catalogue" [6152.6], through 1871.

*Of Special American Bibliographies*, the following may be named,— Ludewig's "Literature of Local American History" [2152.9] and "Literature of American Aboriginal Languages" [2152.7]; Colburn's "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts" [6152.15]; Whitmore's "Handbook of American Genealogy" [2152.25]; "Lincoln Bibliography" by Boyd and Hart [6152.11]; Bartlett's "Literature of the Rebellion" [2152.20], covering over 6,000 titles, and his "Bibliography of Rhode Island" [2152.18]. The American part of the Prince Library Catalogue has a special value as regards the early history of New England.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The principal assistance under subjects will be derived from Watt's "Bibliotheca Britannica" [2150.13], which, however, does not bring the record down later than 1820. It is partly arranged by authors, as Lowndes's "Bibliographer's Manual," pub-

lished in 1834 [2153.5], is wholly; but a new edition of the latter by Bohn [2153.20], begun in 1858, is much enlarged in the latter part of the alphabet, and, under the article "Shakespeare," will be found a very full bibliography (also published separately with additions, [2153.8]); but there are some additions to that part of the article which is in the English language, in the article on Shakespeare in Allibone; and the German bibliography by Thimm brings the lists down to 1871, [6162.17]. The catalogue of the "Shakespeare Memorial Library," at Birmingham [6208.15], will be of importance when completed.

For an alphabetical list of authors in the English language, with biographical and bibliographical details, Allibone [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; E. B. Desk; S. B. Desk] will be of great though unequal service. As far as the letter O the record generally closes about 1858, and is much less complete than in the latter part of the alphabet, where the record comes down to 1870. The classing of writers in the indexes is not adapted to facilitate reference. An index to matters in the body of the articles is much needed.

Consult also J. P. Collier's "Bibliographical and Critical Account of the Rarest Books in the English Language" [2155.13], and W. C. Hazlitt's "Handbook to the Popular, Poetical and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain," to the Restoration [2153.17].

The comprehensive lists, covering different periods from 1800 down, known as the "London Catalogue"

[2153.4], the "English Catalogue" [2153.4], and the "British Catalogue" [2153.4], are alphabetical by authors; while the "Bibliotheca Londinensis," 1814-1846, and Low's "Index to the British Catalogue," 1837-1857 [vol. 4 of 2153.4] are classed lists. There are yearly volumes published of the London and English catalogues.

FRANCE.—Quérard's various bibliographies are the best,—"La France Littéraire" [2163.1]; and "La Littérature française Contemporaine" [2163.2], which, with Lorenz's Continuation, "Catalogue General," 1840-1865 [2143.10], make a record covering the years 1700-1865. The Catalogue of the National Library at Paris gives full lists of books on French history [6161.1].

GERMANY.—The German bibliographies are generally without notes. That of Heinsius, "Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon" [2151.2], covers publications from 1700 down, and is inconvenient for use because of its many supplements; and so is Kayser's "Vollständiges Bücher-Lexicon," from 1750 [2150.15 and 16], but the latter has the advantage of a classified index from 1750 to 1832. There are also classed catalogues by Engelmann [see B. H. Index], and by Ersch [2168.2; 2170.35].

ITALY.—"Bibliografia italiana" [2162.5].

SPAIN.—Antonio's "Bibliotheca Hispana" [3090.2, and 3].

PORTUGAL.—Barbosa's "Bibliotheca Lusitana" [D. 190.9], and Silva's "Diccionario Bibliographico Portuguez" [2164.8].

JEWISH.—Fuerst's "Bibliotheca Judaica" [6685.11], and the Catalogue of Hebrew books in the British Museum" [6162.2].

ORIENTAL.—Zenker's "Bibliotheca Orientalis" [2164.11]; and Trübner's American and Oriental Literary Record [6141.19].

#### IV. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PERIODICALS.

For current works *in English* consult Sabin's "American Bibliopolist" (imperfect record) [2159.2] and Leypoldt's "Publisher's Weekly," which has taken the place of the old "Publisher's Circular." The London "Bookseller" [6181.1] and "Publisher's Circular" [6155.1] are similar records for Great Britain. For publications *in French* there are the monthly issues of Bossange [2139.2] and Reinwald [2149.2], in Paris, and of Christern [6150.5], in New York. The "Polybiblion, Revue Bibliographique Universelle" [6143.7], has been published since 1866. The "Bibliographie de la France" [2164.2] has a yearly index of authors and subjects. For those *in German* there are the lists of Christern [6150.5], Westermann [6150.12-14], and Steiger [6158.3], in New York. The "Allgemeine Bibliographie" [6150.6], published monthly by Brockhaus, of Leipzig, is a classed Catalogue of the most important European and American publications, and is circulated in the United States with the imprints of the principal importers of Continental books.

Other useful publications as records of current bibliographical issues are Petzholdt's "Ncuer Anzeiger" [2127.1 and 6152.24], which has been continued since 1840, with useful classified indexes, and the "Sera-peum" [2146.1] now discontinued, also running back to 1840, and published twice a month at Leipzig.

## V. SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

*Only a Selection. See further under particular subjects in the Bates Hall Catalogues, and under the head "Bibliography," in the Subject-Catalogue of the Library of Congress [6130.8]. Consult also "A Concise Classified List of the Most Important Works on Bibliography" in the Astor Library, 1849 [6123.2]; and Mr. Leypoldt's list in the "Weekly Trade Circular," new series, Vol. II., No. 17.*

**AGRICULTURE.**—Lists in Loudon's Encyclopædias [See B. H. Index], and in McCulloch's Dictionaries [2284.2; 3683.3].

**ANGLING.**—R. Blakey, 1855 [2173.7]; T. Westwood, 1861 [6111.25].

**ANONYMOUS AND PSEUDONYMOUS WORKS.**—Barbier, 1822, etc., now included in Quérard, 1869, etc., [6143.2]. See also Ralph Thomas (Olphar Hamst) [2144.17]; Manne, 1868, [2144.13]; Heilly, 1868, [6149.20].

**ARCHITECTURE.** See *Fine Arts*. Also, Gwilt's "Encyclopædia," 1854, classified [4107.2], Lacroix [2172.31].

**ARITHMETIC.** See *Mathematics*.

ART. See *Fine Arts*.

ASTRONOMY. See *Science*. Also, La Lande, 1803, by authors and subjects [E. 186.4], Sohncke, 1854 [2172.15].

BIBLE. See *Theology*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. See previous sections. Also, T. Gar, "Lettura di Bibliologia," 1868 [6163.1].

BIOGRAPHY. See *General Remarks*. Also, Library of Congress "Subject-Catalogue," under "Biography" [6130.8].

BOTANY. See *Science*. Also, G. A. Pritzel, 1851 [2170.15].

CATHOLIC AUTHORS, who have published in the United States, 1784-1820. J. M. Finotti [6185.4].

CHEMISTRY. See *Science*. Also, E. A. Zuchold, 1859.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.—Engelmann [2174.6].

COMMERCE.—J. R. McCulloch [3683.3]. T. C. F. Enslin [2177.7].

DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.—Engelmann [2186.3].

DRAMA.—Baker's "Biographia Dramatica," 1812, authors and plays [2175.3]; Halliwell, before 1700, [2175.20]. For more modern popular plays consult the article "Drama," in the Lower Hall class list for Poetry and the Drama, which has cross-references under authors and plays; also the heading "Drama," in the "Subject-Catalogue" of the Library of Congress [6130.8], and the catalogue of Wm. E. Burton's library [6200.2].

“Bibliothèque Dramatique de Monsieur de Soleinne,” Paris, 1843 [2175.1], and continuation to 1861 [6174.18], with a previous continuation to 1846 [6174.17].

Fernbach, "Der Theatrefreund," Berlin, 1860 [2175.10], and Heinsius, vol. 4, pp. 245-376, and vol. 5, pp. 55-70 [2151.2]. Buechting [6149.15] comes down to 1869. A list of *operas* published down to 1870 is found in Clément and Larousse's "Dictionnaire Lyrique" [8043.55].

**EDUCATION.** — Walter Low's "Classified Catalogue of Educational Works," 1871 [6174.11]; and Trade Circular, vol. 11, Nos. 2 and 3.

**ENGRAVING.** — G. Duplessis, 1862 [4087.12].

**ENTOMOLOGY.** See *Science*. Also, H. A. Hagen, 1862 [2173.17].

**FICTION.** — See the "Class List for Fiction in the Lower Hall," and the article "Fiction" in the Library of Congress "Subject-Catalogue" [6130.8], which is arranged by subdivisions, according to authors, titles, and languages. See also "The Chronological Index to Historical Fiction," issued by this Library. Also, the New York Mercantile Library Association's "Catalogue of Novels, Plays," etc., 1861 [2136.28], and vol. 4, pp. 5-238, and vol. 5, pp. 5-44, of Heinsius [2151.2].

**FINE ARTS.** See *Architecture, Engraving, Music*. Also, J. Elmes, 1826 [4082.1], M. J. Goddé, 1850 [2138.4], R. Weigel [2200.33].

The authorities of the South Kensington Museum have issued a "Universal Catalogue of Books on Art," taking the term in a wide sense, but excluding music, covering about 67,000 works published previously to 1870. It is alphabetical by authors [6172.2].

**GEOGRAPHY.** See *Maps*. Also, Engelmann [2177.8]; and the Catalogue of the Royal Geographical Society, 1871 [6208.27].

**GEOLOGY.** See *Science*. Also, Agassiz [2173.4; 3824.1].

**GEOMETRY.** See *Mathematics*.

**GOVERNMENT.** — R. von Mohl, 1855-6 [4285.1].

**HISTORY.** — Struve, 1782-1804 [2177.1], and Brunet, under "Histoire" [2148.1; 2142.2]. For use of historical material in Fiction see the "Chronological Index to Historical Fiction," issued by this Library.

**LANGUAGE.** — Engelmann [2174.9], Vater [2174.10].

**LAW.** — Brunet under "Jurisprudence" [2148.1; 2142.2.], the "Subject-Catalogue" of the Library of Congress, under "Law," [6130.8], for a very extensive list; also, the catalogue of the Boston Social Law Library [2139.24], Engelmann [2185.1], Enslin [2185.30]. For *diplomatic law*, Martens, 1851 [3615.7].

**MAPS.** See *Geography*. Also H. Stevens's Catalogue of American Maps, in the British Museum, and "A Catalogue of Maps and Charts in the library of Harvard University," 1831 [2134.1, 3].

**MATHEMATICS.** See *Science*. — Murhard, 1797-1805 [2172.33], Sohncke, 1854 [2172.15]. For *Arithmetic*, De Morgan, 1847 [2172.8], Poggendorff, 1863 [2175.55].

**MECHANICS.** See *Science*. Also, Engelmann, 1844-50 [2172.5], Murhard, 1803-4 [vols. 3 and 4 of 2172.33], Sohncke, 1854 [2172.15].

**MEDICINE.** — Callisen, 1830-45 [2187.1], Forbes, 1835

[2186.1], Pennsylvania Hospital Library Catalogue, 1857  
[2135.1], Engelmann [2186.2].

**MILITARY SCIENCE.** — Rumpf, 1824 [2172.27], Hoyer, 1832-40 [2172.30], M. d'Ayala, 1854 [2172.18], "Catalogue de la Bibliotheque du dépôt de la Guerre," Paris, 1861 [2172.17].

**MUSIC.** — Ferkel, 1792 [2170.23], Lichtenthal, 1826 [2170.22], Becker, 1839 [2170.24].

**NATURAL HISTORY.** See *Botany*, *Entomology*, *Geology*, *Zoology*. Also, Dryander [2131.1], Engelmann [2173.2].

**PERIODICALS.** See this heading in Bates Hall catalogues, and the "List of periodicals currently received in the Reading-room." Annual lists of current foreign periodicals are published. May's "London Press Directory" [6196.1] gives its lists in various classifications. See Rowell's "Newspaper Directory for the United States" [6130.2], issued yearly. An index to the London "Times" [5356.50], is regularly published.

**PHILOSOPHY.** — Geissler, 1850 [2174.7; 2176.30].

**PHOTOGRAPHY.** — Zuchold, 1860 [2173.23].

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.** — McCulloch, 1845 [2172.3], Blanqui, 1845 [3647.5].

**PSEUDONYMOUS WORKS.** See *Anonymous, etc.*

**RAILROADS.** See list in Larousse [4690.11.3.]

**SCIENCE.** See *Special Heads.* — Brunet, under heading of "Sciences et Arts" [2142.4], Lacroix to 1864, [2172.31]. See references under subjects in such works as the *Iconographic Encyclopædia* [A. 164.1], Brande's

Manual [3971.11], Ure's Dictionary [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk], Watts's Dictionary of Chemistry [R. R. Desk; B. H. Desk]. Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, 1800-1863, arranged by authors, as far as completed [2140.8].

SHAKESPEARE. See under *Great Britain* in Section III.

THEOLOGY. — Brunet, under heading "Théologie" [2142.4], Clarke, through eighteenth century [2148.3], Darling, 1854-9 [2142.1], Enslin, 1823 [2183.1], Winer, 1842 [2182.2], Library of Congress "Subject-catalogue," under "Theology" [6130.8], Zuchold, 1864 [2182.6].

See H. Malcom's much-criticised "Index to Religious Literature" [2190.19], and references under separate heads in Smith's "Bible Dictionary," edited by Hackett and Abbot [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk], McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia [B. H. Desk; R. R. Desk; S. B. Desk], Kitto's Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature" [B. H. Desk].

Abbot's "Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life" [6202.7] is probably the most elaborate and exhaustive specimen of Special Bibliography by an American; and its preface may be consulted for the titles of such bibliographical treatises as Professor Abbot found of use to him ten years ago. See also O'Callaghan's "Editions of the Holy Scriptures printed in America," 1861 [2190.30], and Decanver's [Cavender's] "Catalogue of works in refutation of Methodism" [6185.1 and 6182.10].

For the literature relating to *Christ*, a very thorough

bibliography is given in the 4th edition of Hase's "Leben Jesu" [6037.9], but there is a list of sufficient fulness for the ordinary reader in Clarke's translation of Hase [114.13]. Convenient reference can be had to the authorities given in "Smith's Bible Dictionary" [B. H. Desk], and "Kitto's Biblical Encyclopædia" [B. H. Desk], under "Jesus Christ."

**VOYAGES.**—Boucher de la Richarderie, 1808 [2177.3] is arranged chronologically under countries; also, O, Rich, 1835-1846 [2152.4].

**ZOOLOGY.** See *Science*.—Agassiz [2173.4; 3824.1], Carus [2173.19], for periodical articles issued 1846-1860, Swainson, 1840 [6177.2].

**WORKS ISSUED BY PRINTING CLUBS.**—Bohn's Lowndes, appendix volume [2153.20], Low's English Catalogue, 1835-1862, appendix [2153.4].

**WORKS PRIVATELY PRINTED.**—Bohn's Lowndes' appendix volume [2153.20], Martin, 1854 [2184.2].

**WORKS LOST, OR IN UNIQUE COPIES.**—Quérard, 1872, [6164.9].

## RARITIES IN BOOKS, ETC.

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The Library, thus far in its history, in aiming primarily to supply the most useful books, has not made any considerable collection of early printed books which might serve to illustrate the rise and progress of the art of printing. Block-books were the immediate precursors of printing, being the development of the art of engraving on wood beyond what had before been practised in the making of playing cards, and of these the Library has nothing better as a specimen than a fac-simile of a German block-book, of about 1471 [3441.51], being the Apostle's Creed, after the original in the Munich Library, which is said to be

unique. In this connection consult Sotheby's "Principia Typographica," [2110.7] and his monograph on the block-books in the Library at Paris [2120.19]; and also Weigel and Zestermann's "Anfänge der Drucker-kunst," Leipzig, 1866.

Germany, in taking the lead in the development of the art, established a form of letter massive and vigorous, and the Library possesses a few specimens, of which the following may be named:—

A Latin Bible, known as Eggestein's first Bible; the first volume only, Genesis to Psalms, printed at Strasburg in 1468. It belonged to Theodore Parker. [6010.3.]

A Latin Bible, imperfect, printed at Strasburg in 1470. [6010.4.]

A Book on the lives and deaths of Poets and Philosophers, in Latin, and in Gothic type, by Walter Burley. Imperfect. Printed at Nuremberg, in 1472. It belonged to Theodore Parker. [B. 140.15.]

An incomplete set of the *Speculum quadruplex* of *Vincentius Bellovancensis, or de Burgundia*, in nine volumes as bound, including two volumes of duplicates. Printed in 1473-76 at Strasburg and Augsburg. It belonged to Theodore Parker. [B. 150.1-6.]

The *Sermones* of *Utino* [B. 140.12] supposed by *Haym* to have been printed 1474.

The *Nuremberg Chronicle*, so called, with many wood-cut illustrations. Printed in 1493. It belonged to Theodore Parker. [4140.5.]

A German Bible (Genesis to Psalms) with many colored prints, some of them nearly the same as in the *Nuremberg Chronicle*; somewhat imperfect. Printed at Nuremberg in 1483. It belonged to Theodore Parker. [6010.10.]

The *Epistles* of St. Jerome in Latin. Printed at Lyons, in 1518. On the inside of the cover is the following quotation from *Gerson*, in the *autograph* of *Luther*: “In

floreo litis, non est obulus charitatis. Martinus Lutherus." It belonged to Theodore Parker. [B. 140.7.]

A Latin Bible, printed at Lyons in 1519 [?] in black letter. [5416.20.]

The Geography of Claudius Ptolemy (flourished in the second century). Printed at Argentoragi [Strasburg?] in 1525. It has 49 maps, called ancient and modern, and the last, dated 1522, has the name "America" upon a representation of South America. [2280.7.]

A set of De Bry's Voyages, in nine volumes, printed at Frankfort, 1590-1634, with its interesting maps. Copies of this work vary much in collation, but this copy is thought to be very full, as the collation given in the Index to the Bates Hall will show. [2360.26.]

Nine various works illustrated by De Bry, and printed at Frankfort, Metz, etc., 1596 and later. The volume containing them belonged to Theodore Parker. [4153.12.]

Latin Bible, imperfect, in Gothic letter, without date. It belonged to Theodore Parker. [6010.7.]

Epistles of Pope Pius II, bearing date 1477, and thought to have been printed at Louvain. In the Prince Library. [00.7.]

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Of early Spanish typography the following may be mentioned:—

Cardinal Ximenes's Polyglott Bible in six volumes, printed at Alcalá de Henares, 1514-7. [5440.1.]

*Note.*—There are in the Ticknor Library many early printed books, but the catalogue being not more than half finished, it is impracticable to give even a tolerably full account of the rare and curious books in the collection. Among them, however, are the following:—

St. Isidore's treatise "De Summo Bono," Venice, 1483, folio, in Gothic characters. (D.231.5.)

Alonso de Palencia's Latin and Spanish Dictionary, Seville, 1490, folio, Gothic characters. In the original binding. (D.231.4.)

Amadis de Gaula. Venice, 1533, fol. (D.190.3.)

Montemayor's Diana enamorada. Valencia, 1542, 4<sup>o</sup>, without the name of the printer. (D.140b.39.)

Montalvo's Esplandian. Burgos, 1587, fol. (D.160a.74.)

Cervantes's Don Quixote, First Part, Madrid, 1605, 4<sup>o</sup>. The first of the two editions printed in 1605. It is of great rarity. [V. 1 of D.142.16.]

*Same.* 6th edition, which received the final corrections of the author. Madrid, 1608. 4<sup>o</sup>. It is of extreme rarity. [D.142.12.]

*Same.* Second part, first edition. Madrid, 1615. 4<sup>o</sup>. Two lines in chapter 36 have been carefully cancelled, in compliance with the directions given in the Index Expurgatorius of 1667. [V. 2 of D.142.16.]

Mariana's "Tractatus VII" Cologne, 1609, fol., mutilated according to the minute directions given in the Index Expurgatorius of 1667. [D.272.9.]

The *pseudo* "Second Volume of Don Quixote," by Avellaneda (a fictitious name). First edition, Tarragona, 1614. 12<sup>o</sup>. One of the rarest of Spanish books. [D.145.6.]

Lope de Vega's Filis. Madrid, 1635. Sm. 8<sup>o</sup>. Very rare and curious. [D.149.10.]

Hita's History of the Civil Wars of Granada. Vol. 1, Madrid, 1731; vol. 2, Barcelona, 1757. "Few books are so rare as this. I thought myself quite fortunate to get a decent copy, though the two volumes are of different editions." — *Ms. note by MR. TICKNOR.* [D.127.20.]

Barbosa Machado's Biblioteca Lusitania, Lisbou,

1741-59. 4 v. folio. Very rare, a large part of the impression of the first three volumes having been destroyed in the fire that followed the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755. [D.190.9.]

Of French typography,— The works of Virgil, printed at Paris, 1500. [4200.13.]

The BARTON LIBRARY has been received so recently that no account of its rarities can be fully given until the classifying and cataloguing have been at least planned. Meanwhile, a statement of its riches will be found in Wynne's "Private Libraries of New York" [2126.3], showing the collection as it existed in 1860, but it was not materially enlarged during the remaining five years of the owner's life. Dr. Wynne's account received the revision of Mr. Barton, and it appears that among the earliest printed books, the collection includes Guido de Columna's Latin history of the destruction of Troy, 1486; Thrwocz's Latin history of the kings of Hungary, 1488; the Augs-

bury edition of the *Gesta Romanorum*, in German, 1489; and the Nuremberg Chronicle of 1493.

Among other rare books may be named the first edition of Holinshed's chronicles, two volumes, folio, 1577; a magnificent set of De Bry, 1590-1634, in 16 volumes; Spenser's *Daphnaida*, 1591; the "Vinegar Bible," 1717, and many of the original quarto issues of old English and French plays, etc.

The Shakespearian part of the collection, which is the finest in America, and will take rank among the finest in Europe, embraces about 2,000 volumes. The Public Library before this accession possessed a considerable Shakespearian collection, numbering 564 volumes in the Bates Hall, and 118 in the Lower Hall, without enumerating whatever may be properly classed in this department among the books of the Bowditch, Parker and Ticknor Libraries. Much which in the Barton collection is classed with the

Shakespearian part under the seventh, tenth, and eleventh heads of the following statement, is not included in the above enumeration of the previous possessions of the Public Library. Mr. Barton ceased to collect at about the date of the tercentenary celebration, and the large accessions of the Public Library from the literature consequent upon that event, supplement, rather than duplicate the Barton Shakespeariana. Mr. Barton divided this part of his library into the following classes:—

I. *Ancient Quartos*, embracing fifteen to twenty of those that appeared, 1597–1622, previous to the first folio edition, with many that appeared subsequently during the seventeenth century.

II. *Ancient Folios*, collected editions of the plays, beginning with the first of 1623 (of which the copy is one of the very few that are absolutely perfect, and has also the cancelled leaves in “As you like it”),

followed by the second of 1632; the third of 1663 (with the later impression of 1664), and the fourth of 1685.

III. *Modern editions.* Beginning with Rowe, the earliest editor, and embracing all of distinctive character, down to Halliwell's superb folio edition in 16 volumes.

IV. *Poems.*

V. *Doubtful and Spurious plays.*

VI. *Alterations, Parodies, etc.*

VII. *Early works making mention of Shakespeare,* beginning with Spenser's *Teares of the Muses*, 1591.

VIII. *Professed Shakesperiana.* These begin with the close of the seventeenth century, and include all lives, commentaries, etc., with accounts of Stratford, the Jubilees, the Ireland forgeries, etc.

IX. *Translations of Shakespeare.*

X. *Graphic illustrations, music, etc., pertaining to Shakespeare.*

XI. *Shakespearian Sources.* Books used

by Shakespeare as the sources of his plots, and those to which he has reference, or from which he borrowed incidents, etc.

XII. *Portraits, autographs, etc.,* of Shakespeare and of Shakespearian editors, commentators, actors and the like.

The PRINCE LIBRARY has some rare specimens of the earliest typographical art in British America; and other books of peculiar interest in the history of New England, though not printed in America.

The Bay Psalm book, which was printed at Cambridge, Mass., in 1640, being the first *book* printed in the British possessions, "The Freeman's Oath," and a small Almanac alone preceding it. What is supposed to be the original draught of the preface to this book in the handwriting of one of the editors, the Reverend Richard Mather, is among the Prince MSS., "Ecclesiastical Papers, No. 2." Of the five copies originally in this collection, but two remain. [Cabinet, 21, 14 and 15.]

Eliot's Indian Bible, first edition, printed at Cambridge, 1663. [*Cabinet*, 21.4.]

Same, second edition, Cambridge, 1685. [*Cabinet*, 21.5.]

Eliot's Indian Primer. Boston, 1720. In the original binding, and thought in that state to be unique. [*Cabinet*, 25.21.]

Capt. John Smith's "Description of New England," London, 1616, with its early map. This copy, both in the map and in the leaf containing "The old names" and "the new," has differences from most copies which have been preserved. [*Cabinet*, 27, 108.] In Veazie's reprint [4491.10], which has a fac simile of the map, it is stated that this map is the only impression of the original state of the plate known to Mr. Lenox and to Mr. Deane.

#### MANUSCRIPTS.

An old MS., ascribed to Perrault, entitled "De institutione religiosorum," is sub-

scribed, "Sub anno d<sup>i</sup> MCCCLXXX." It belonged to Theodore Parker. [B.144.6.]

A List of the MSS. in the Prince Library is given at the end of the Prince Catalogue. They contain autographs associated with the early history of New England.

The Library also possesses books that have the annotations and autographs of famous persons, like the 1704 editions of Newton's Optics [5275.6], with his corrections and additions.

The Ticknor MSS. are mostly copies; and those in the Bowditch Library are the commonplace books of its founder.

### FINE ARTS.

*In Bates Hall.*—Two original portraits of FRANKLIN, one presented in 1872 by Gardner Brewer, Esq., and painted by Greuze; the other, presented in 1858 by Edward Brooks, Esq., and painted by Duplessis. They were both painted in France.

A marble bust of **JOSHUA BATES**, of the house of Baring Brothers & Co., and the principal benefactor of the Library, who was born at Weymouth, Mass., in 1788, and died in London, in 1864, copied by Noble from one by Behnes, and presented in 1866 by Mr. Bates's daughter, Elizabeth van de Weyer, who also gave the portrait in oil of Mr. Bates, painted by Eddis, which hangs in the room of the Superintendent.

Bust in marble, by Martin Milmore, of **GEORGE TICKNOR**, one of the chief friends of the Library, and long one of its Trustees, and the collector of the "Ticknor Library," bequeathed by him. Presented in 1868 by several gentlemen.

Bust in plaster of **EDMUND BURKE**, given in 1872 by J. G. Loring, Esq.

Belonging to the Barton Library are a plaster cast of the head of **SHAKESPEARE** on the Stratford monument, and a statuette of **RICHARD III**, by John Rogers, a single figure

of an intended group, never completed, and of which a few copies only were made.

*Lower Hall Delivery Room.* — Busts in plaster of WASHINGTON IRVING, by Ball Hughes, and of ELISHA KANE, by Peter Reniers, presented in 1869 by Jonathan French, Esq.

*In Reading Room.* — Plaster model of the Monument to COLUMBUS, by Count Brignoli Sale, at Genoa, presented in 1861 by Alexander Vattemare.

*Fine Arts Room.* — Painting by Copley of "KING CHARLES THE FIRST demanding in the House of Commons the five impeached members, 1641." Presented in 1859 by various gentlemen.

Portrait by Young of EDWARD EVERETT, the first President of the Trustees; presented in 1870 by various gentlemen.

Bust in marble of EDWARD EVERETT, by Thomas Ball, presented in 1867 by the Committee on the Everett Statue.

Bust in marble of JOHN LATHROP Mot-

LEY, by R. S. Greenough, presented in 1867 by Thomas B. Curtis, Esq.

Statue in marble of the ARCADIAN SHEPHERD BOY, by W. W. Story, presented in 1858 by various gentlemen.

Group in marble, HOLY FAMILY, by Troschel, given, 1865, by Gardner Brewer, Esq.

Statue in marble, "Meditation," by G. Albertoni, 1846, bequeathed by Mrs. Eliza Shimmin, 1873.

Antique bust in marble of an UNKNOWN MAN, which belonged to the late Cardinal Tosti, and was presented in 1869 by his kinsman, Signor Alessandro Ceccarini.

Silver vase, presented to DANIEL WEBSTER, 1835, and given 1866, to the Library by various gentlemen.

Painting in oils, *View of the Old State House* in State street, in Nov., 1832, during a fire in that building, painted by Salmon, presented, 1872, by John G. Loring, Esq.

The TOSTI ENGRAVINGS, presented in

1869 by Thomas G. Appleton, Esq., who purchased the collection in Rome. The framed prints, over 600 in number, are displayed in the various apartments of the Library. About 5,100 prints are in bound volumes, and several hundred more are in portfolios. The catalogues of them have been described. There are also lists of the framed prints arranged numerically, to be had for temporary use on application.

The previous owner of this collection, which, at the time of its purchase, was esteemed the finest in Rome, was the Cardinal (Antonio) Tosti, who died March 23, 1866, aged 90. He resided for a long time at Aventine. In 1834, he was made treasurer of the pontifical government, a post which he continued to hold for ten years, when he resigned it into the hands of Gregory XVI. He is regarded as founder of the industrial and artistic school in the Hospital of San Michele, of which institution he was di-

rector at the time of his death. He was buried in the church of St. Cecilia, Trastevere.

Regarding the entire collection, it may be said that its strength lies in the Italian school; and its groupings are rather indicative of the taste of its late owner than suggestive of any systematic growth, its development having doubtless been controlled in some degree by his opportunities. As patron of the school of San Michele, in Rome, he stood in intimate relations with two of his scholars, who gained eminence in the art of engraving, — Mercurj and Calamatta, — and he doubtless had their assistance in gathering, whence he could, specimens of their art, while they, furthermore, almost always furnished him with the earliest impressions of their numerous works. A distinctive feature of the collection is, beyond doubt, its portraits. Edelinck, Drevet, Nanteuil, and Schmidt, are here strongly

represented. The earlier Italian masters will not be found to be well represented. There are no Marc Antonios, except a few of his fac-similes of Dürer. Of the latter's wood-cuts there are between twenty and thirty, large and small. There is little or nothing of his contemporaries or immediate successors. The English school is but slightly represented; and etchings, beside a volume of Salvator Rosa's and a few of Rembrandt's, are not numerous. The modern French school from Audran to Lelli is well set forth.

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### GIFTS

of Books and of every description of pamphlets are very acceptable; and packages will be sent for if word is left with the Desk attendants. Friends at a distance may send by Express at the Library's expense.

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE LIBRARY.

1841-1847. Various preliminary movements made towards a City Library. In 1843 and 1847, books were received by the City, from the City of Paris through M. Vattemare.

1847. A Joint Committee of the City Council on a Library first appointed. The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., while Mayor, offered to give \$5,000 for a Public Library, on condition that the citizens should add \$10,000. Offer not met.

1848. *March 12.* Act of the State Legislature, authorizing the City of Boston to establish and maintain a Public Library. Accepted by the City April 3.

Unsuccessful efforts to procure a union with the Atheneum Library.

1849. The Hon. R. C. Winthrop, J. D. W. Williams, Esq., Hon. S. A. Eliot, Dr. J. Mason Warren, Dr. J. B. McMahon, and Ezra Weston, Esq., presented books for a library.

1850. *Aug. 5.* The Hon. John P. Bigelow, while Mayor, presented \$1,000, which was funded.

*Aug. 7.* The Hon. Edward Everett presented his set of Public Documents and State Papers of the United States, with other works, numbering upwards of 1,000 vols.

1851. The City possessed 2,000 volumes.

1852. *May 13.* Edward Capen chosen Librarian.

May 24. First Board of Trustees constituted, with the Hon. Edward Everett, President.

June 28. James Brown, Esq., gave \$500; spent for books.

July 6. The preliminary report of the Trustees made, drawn by Geo. Ticknor, Esq., and the President.

Sept. 24. Samuel Appleton, Esq., gave \$1,000; spent for books.

Oct. 1. Joshua Bates, Esq., of London, prompted by the perusal of the report of July 6th, offered \$50,000, which was subsequently funded.

Oct. 12. The first Library Ordinance of the City Council passed.

1853. Mar. 5. James Nightingale, Esq., gave \$100; spent for books.

Mar. 12. A new act of the Legislature extending the limit of expenditures.

Apr. 14. The Hon. Jonathan Phillips gave \$10,000; funded.

Nov. 4. N. I. Bowditch, Esq., gave the value of \$200. The Library contained 9,688 volumes.

Dec. 4. J. I. Bowditch, Esq., gave \$300; spent for books.

1854. Mar. 20. Reading Room opened in Mason street.

May 2. The Library opened in Mason street.

Aug. The Library contained 16,221 volumes.

Nov. 27. Ordinance appointing Commissioners to erect a building.

1855. Library contained 22,617 volumes, and circulated 81,281 volumes. Mrs. Sally I. K. Shepard gave \$1,000; spent for books.

*Aug.* The Library contained 22,617 volumes.

*Sept. 6.* Mr. Bates, in a letter, promised a further donation of books.

*Sept. 17.* Corner-stone of the present Library building laid.

1856. T. G. Appleton, Esq., gave a valuable copy of Audubon's "Birds of America."

*Aug.* The Library contained 28,080 volumes.

1857. Act of 18th March, 1853, so far changed, that there was no enforced limit to the appropriations of the City for the Library; and an additional ordinance created the office of Superintendent. Prof. C. C. Jewett was chosen Superintendent.

The Library contained 34,896 volumes.

1858. *Jan. 1.* The present Library building dedicated. Cost, with land, about \$365,000.

Mr. Bates's gift of books completed, amounting in value to \$50,000.

The sons of the late Nath'l Bowditch, LL. D., gave their father's library of 2,550 volumes, besides manuscripts.

Began to receive the Specifications of the English Patents from the British Government.

*Aug.* The Library contained 70,851 volumes.

*Sept. 17.* The Reading Room opened in the present building.

*Dec. 20.* The Lower Hall Library opened, with the printed index to the books.

1859. Under the will of the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, \$10,000 received and funded.

The Executors of Miss Mary P. Townshend's will gave \$4,000, which was funded.

*Aug.* The Library contained 78,043 volumes.

1860. The Rev. Theo. Parker's Library, 11,061 volumes, received under his will.

Geo. Ticknor, Esq., gave a large reference collection of Greek, Latin and Italian classics; his total donations upwards of 3,000 volumes.

The Library contained 85,032 volumes, and circulated 151,020 volumes.

1861. A further sum of \$20,000 received under the will of the Hon. Jonathan Phillips, and funded.

The upper Hall, containing over 74,000 volumes, opened to the public; and its first printed index of books published. The entire Library contained 97,386 volumes.

1862. Geo. Ticknor, Esq., gave a rare collection of books relating to the life of Molière.

*Aug.* The Library contained 105,034 volumes.

1863. The City Council modified the Ordinance relating to the Public Library.

The Trustees of the Franklin Club gave \$1,000, which was funded.

*Aug.* The Library contained 110,563 volumes.

1864. *Aug.* The Library contained 116,934 volumes.

*Sept. 24.* Joshua Bates, Esq., died at London. The Upper Hall, it is ordered, Oct. 13, shall henceforth be called *Bates Hall*.

*Oct.* 18. Mr. Ticknor gave a valuable collection of Provençal books.

1865. *Jan.* 17. The Hon. Edward Everett, President of the Board of Trustees, died; succeeded by Mr. Ticknor. The Library contained 123,016 volumes, and circulated 194,627 volumes.

Mr. J. L. Stoddart gave \$100; spent in books.

1866. The ancient Prince Library, bequeathed by the Rev. Thos. Prince, 1758, to the deacons of the Old South Church, containing 1,899 volumes, received on deposit.

The "Supplemental Index" of the Bates-Hall published. The ledger system for recording loans displaced by the slip system.

Mr. Ticknor resigned the presidency; succeeded by Wm. W. Greenough, Esq.

*Aug.* The Library contained 130,678 volumes.

*Sept.* The printing of Finding Lists for the Lower Hall began.

*Dec.* A new Ordinance reorganizing the Board of Trustees.

The "Indicator" placed in the Lower Hall.

*Aug.* The Library contained 136,080 volumes.

*Oct.* The first number of the Library Bulletin issued.

1868. *Jan.* Mr. Jewett, the Superintendent, died.

*Feb.* 25. Mr. Justin Winsor chosen Superintendent.

*Aug.* The Library contained 144,092 volumes.

*Nov.* William E. Jillson, the Assistant Superintendent, died. Mr. William A. Wheeler was appointed in his place.

1869. Annual closing of the Library for examination dispensed with.

A new Ordinance, reorganizing the Board of Trustees, changing the beginning of the Library year to May 1st, and authorizing the establishment of branch libraries.

Bindery opened in the building.

*Aug.* The Library contained 152,796 volumes.

1870. *May.* The Library contained 160,573 volumes.

*Nov. 28.* The Reading Room of the East Boston Branch Library opened.

1871. *Jan. 27.* Delivery of books began at the East Boston Library. The Catalogue was issued, *Mar. 3d*, and the formal dedication took place *Mar. 22d*.

*Apr.* The Spanish and Portuguese Library, collected by George Ticknor, and bequeathed by him, was received at the Library, numbering nearly 4,000 volumes. Mr. Ticknor died *Jan. 26, 1871*. He also bequeathed \$4,000 as a fund, the income from which is to be devoted to the increase of this special collection.

*May.* The Bates Hall contained 135,786 volumes; the Lower Hall 30,574 volumes; the East Boston Branch, 5,936 volumes,—total, 179,250 volumes.

*Sept.* Alterations begun in the Bates Hall, by which the lateral alcoves are subdivided and lighted, and completed in 1872.

*Oct.* A printed Card Catalogue of the Bates Hall established.

1872. An agreement made with the Trustees of the Fellowes Athenæum, securing their co-operation in

the founding of a Branch Library at Roxbury, and a building for the use of it begun.

*May 18.* The South Boston Branch Library opened with nearly 4,400 volumes, the Reading Room attached having been opened *Apr. 22d*, and the Branch was formally dedicated *May 16th*.

The Bates Hall contained 142,685 volumes; the Lower Hall, 31,827 volumes; the East Boston Branch, 6,767 volumes; the South Boston Branch, 4,365 volumes; the Duplicate Room, 7,314 volumes; total, 192,958 volumes; besides 100,000 pamphlets.

*June.* The City Council appropriated \$70,000 for the purchase of the Richardson estate, adjacent to the Central Library on the east.

*Dec.* Changes in the Lower Hall Library completed.

*1873. May.* The Barton Library, purchased in New York, received. It numbers not far from 12,000 vols.

*June.* Additional precautions taken to render the roof of the Boylston-street building safe against fire.

The Bates Hall contained 150,255 volumes; the Lower Hall, 32,756 volumes; the East Boston Branch, 7,338 volumes; the South Boston Branch, 5,241 volumes; the Roxbury Branch (not yet opened), 4,846 volumes; the Newspaper Room, 2,163 volumes; the Duplicate Room, 8,194 volumes; total, 210,793 volumes (not including the Barton Library).

The Roxbury Branch Reading Room opened *June 23d*; the building dedicated, *July 9th*; the Library opened, *July 16th*, with 5,000 volumes.

## CAUTIONS, ETC.

\* \* \* Prompt notice of change of residence must be given. [See ARTICLE X.] Holders of cards must surrender them when they cease to be residents. Other non-residents must do so when the reasons for which Cards were given no longer exist, and they are expected not to give occasion for the sending of Delinquent Notices.

\* \* \* Borrowers finding any book or periodical mutilated or unwarrantably defaced, are expected to report it. (*See Laws of the Commonwealth on page 16.*)

Writing on books, even for mere corrections of the press, is UNCONDITIONALLY FORBIDDEN. See the law in ARTICLE XV.

\* \* \* No claim can be established because of the failure of any notice, to or from the Library, through the mail.

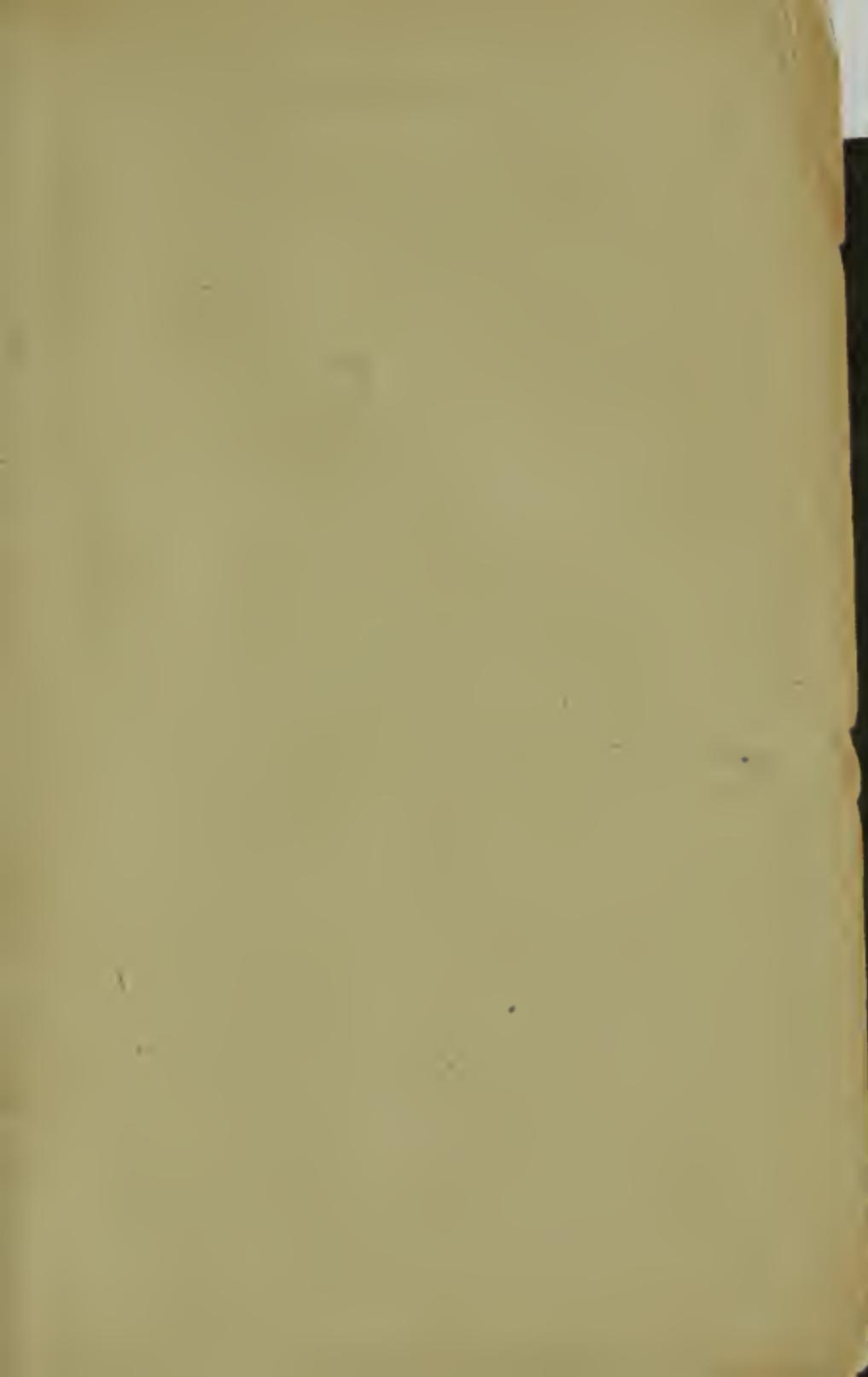
\* \* \* Talking to attendants, except on matters pertaining to the Library, is strictly prohibited; and gentlemen will remain uncovered while in the building. [See ARTICLE XVIII.]

\* \* \* There is no admittance within the rails without permission. [See ARTICLE XVII.]

\* \* \* Readers will confer a favor by reporting to the Superintendent any undue delay in the getting of books. An apparent delay may occur, if they are not careful, in the Lower Hall and at the Branches, to listen for the first calling of their names, and in the Bates Hall to watch at the Desk for the return of the runner.

Any suggestions, made in writing, may be addressed to the Superintendent.







HANDBOOK FOR READERS,  
WITH  
REGULATIONS.

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